

REMARKS

The above amendments and following remarks attend to each and every rejection and issue presented in the pending August 23, 2004 office action. Claims 1-20 remain pending, with claims 1 and 15 being independent.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 1-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

We have amended claim 1 to remove the text "of the type" as it is unnecessary to point out and distinctly claim the subject matter of claim 1, thereby obviating this objection. We have further amended claim 11 to correct its antecedence to claim 10.

No new matter is added with these amendments. Reconsideration of the rejection of claims 1-14 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 112 is thus requested.

Provisional Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §101

Claims 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101. Claim 1 is amended, without new matter, to more clearly recite the automated processing of the text strings such as shown and described, for example, in connection with GETCC processing section 102, FIG. 2 and paragraph [0037] of the specification. An example of claim 1 is for example described in connection with converting Chassis Logs into text strings, as disclosed by paragraph [0024].

We respectfully request reconsideration.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1-3 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,724,503 (hereinafter "Kleinman"). Respectfully, we disagree.

To anticipate a claim, Kleinman must teach every element of the claim and "the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as contained in the ... claim." *MPEP 2131* citing *Verdegaal Bros. V. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 2 USPQ2d 1051 (Fed. Cir. 1987) and *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d

1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Kleinman does not teach every element of claims 1-3.

Amended claim 1 requires the following step elements:

- a) automatically processing text strings associated with the events; and
- b) transforming the text strings to human interpretable statements summarizing at least one of the events.

Kleinman discloses interpreting exceptions in a distributed object computing environment. Fundamental to operation of the Kleinman system is the use of an exception identifier that uniquely identifies an exception raised by a remotely located device within the distributed object computing environment. Kleinman, in col. 3, lines 7-9, specifically identifies "two basic types of exceptions: system exceptions and user exceptions." "System exceptions are raised when errors are detected in the infrastructure of the object management facility," and "user exceptions are defined as part of the interface to an object, and are used to report errors that might be expected to occur during servicing of specified requests to that object." See Kleinman, col. 3, lines 17-21. Kleinman thus specifically describes exceptions associated with a client/server software environment.

Unlike Kleinman, claim 1 concerns the processing of events from electronic architecture. Such events are often in the form of chassis logs that are specific to boot-up and operation of the electronic architecture. An exception identifier, as disclosed by Kleinman, is clearly not the same as events generated by electronic architecture. Since Kleinman does not teach or suggest the elements of claim 1, Kleinman cannot anticipate the invention thereof under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Reconsideration of claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-14 depend from claim 1 and benefit from like arguments; but in addition these claims have other features that patentably distinguish from Kleinman. For example, claim 2 recites transforming the text strings to an English statement setting forth one or more of problems and system health of the architecture. Kleinman does not disclose or suggest – anywhere - transforming test strings to an English statement setting forth problems or system health architecture. Kleinman cannot, therefore, anticipate claim 2.

Amended claim 3 recites processing the text strings according one of the entities associated with the text string. As described in paragraph [0002] of the specification, “architectures typically include operating system software and processors, programmable devices, firmware files, I/O drivers, electronic sensors and monitors (collectively the “entities”).” Kleinman does not disclose processing text strings according one of operating system software and processors, programmable devices, firmware files, I/O drivers, electronic sensors and monitors. Kleinman cannot, therefore, anticipate claim 3.

Reconsideration of claims 2 and 3 is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 4, 6 and 7 stand rejected under 35 U. S. C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman in view of U. S. Patent Number 6,684343 to Bouchier (hereinafter “Bouchier”). Respectfully we disagree.

For the purpose of the following discussion, the Examiner is respectfully reminded of the basic considerations which apply to obviousness rejections.

When applying 35 U.S.C. §103, the following tenets of patent law must be adhered to:

- (A) The claimed invention must be considered as a whole;
- (B) The references must be considered as a whole and must suggest the desirability and thus the obviousness of making the combination;
- (C) The references must be viewed without the benefit of impermissible hindsight vision afforded by the claimed invention; and
- (D) Reasonable expectation of success is the standard with which obviousness is determined. MPEP §2141.01, *Hodosh v. Block Drug Co., Inc.*, 786 F.2d 1136, 1134 n.5, 229 USPQ 182, 187 n.5 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In addition, it is respectfully noted that to substantiate a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the initial burden rests with the Examiner who must fulfill three requirements. More specifically:

Accordingly, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met.

First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings.

Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success.

Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The *teaching or suggestion* to make the claimed combination **and** the *reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure*. (emphasis and formatting added)

MPEP § 2143, *In re vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)

Claims 4, 6-7 depend from claim 1 (argued above) and concern the processing of text strings representative of one or more chassis codes of an entity.

Unlike these claims, Kleinman discloses a system for reporting errors in a distributed client/server environment. As noted above, Kleinman thus specifically addresses a software environment. Kleinman does not disclose or suggest translating chassis codes into a readable form or processing chassis codes specific to identified entities.

Bouchier discloses a computer system with multiple partitions that are managed by a service processor, and only mentions chassis logs: “the service processor can also trigger certain events when chassis logs are received.” Bouchier col. 11, lines 21-22. Bouchier does not however disclose or suggest processing text strings associated with events from electronic architecture and transforming the text strings into human interpretable statements, as required by claim 1 and dependent claims 4, 6-7.

Accordingly, there is no motivation to combine Bouchier with Kleinman, as required under 35 U.S.C. §103. Moreover, Kleinman and Bouchier do not disclose or suggest all features of claims 4, 6 and 7. For example, claim 4 recites processing text strings representative of one or more chassis code of an entity. As argued above, Kleinman does not disclose or suggest processing text strings according to an entity; and, as noted, Bouchier merely mentions chassis logs. Thus, even when combined, Kleinman and Bouchier do not disclose or suggest processing text strings according an entity as required by claim 4.

Claim 6 recites processing problem detail of the chassis codes. Kleinman does not disclose or even mention chassis codes. Bouchier does not disclose processing problem detail of the chassis codes.

Claim 7 (which depends from claim 6 and claim 4, argued above) recites executing an embedded program with one of the chassis codes as an argument, to further analyze problems associated with the one entity. Kleinman or Bouchier do not disclose or suggest executing an embedded program with one of the chassis codes as an argument.

Reconsideration of claims 4, 6 and 7 is respectfully requested.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman and Bouchier in view of U. S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0078349 A1 to Marso (hereinafter “Marso”). Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 5 recites parsing the chassis codes and sequentially processing each of the chassis codes. As argued above, Kleinman and Bouchier do not disclose features of claim 1. Since claim 5 depends from claim 1, Kleinman and Bouchier also do not disclose or suggest claim 5. Marso discloses a utility for parsing and formatting; but Marso does not disclose or suggest a system for analyzing events from electronic architecture. Further, neither Kleinman, Bouchier or Marso disclose processing chassis codes, as required by claim 5 (depending from claims 4, 2, 1).

Reconsideration of claim 5 is respectfully requested.

Claims 8 and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman in view of U. S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0188688 A1 to Bice (hereinafter “Bice”). Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 8 recites printing the statements of claim 1. Claim 9 recites automatically emailing at least part of the statements to an email destination. As argued above, Kleinman does not anticipate claim 1 as it does not teach or suggest each element of claim 1; it similarly cannot teach or suggest claims 8 and 9, which depend from claim 1. Bice discloses resolving messages from application components to backend systems. Bice is not analogous art; but even when combined with Kleinman, Bice and Kleinman do not teach or suggest the features of claims 8 and 9 since they do not teach analyzing events from electronic architecture.

Reconsideration of claims 8 and 9 is respectfully requested.

Claims 10-12 and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman in view of U. S. Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0143575 to Hansen (hereinafter “Hansen”). Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 10 recites acquiring the text strings from an extraction tool coupled to the architecture. Claim 11 recites the extraction tool extracting the events from the architecture, separating the events according to the entities, and transforming the events to one or more text strings. Claim 12 recites accessing one or more analyzers coupled to the extraction tool. Claim 14 recites each of the analyzers processes text strings associated with one of the entities. These claims depend from claim 1 and, as argued above, Kleinman cannot teach every element of claim 1. Hansen discloses a system for automatically interpreting a multi-threaded event log from a medical imaging device. See Hansen abstract. It follows that the combination of Kleinman and Hansen also does not teach or suggest the elements of claims 10-12 and 14.

Claim 15 recites a system for analyzing text strings associated with events from electronic architecture, the architecture of the type having one or more entities generating the events, including:

- a) one or more analyzers for analyzing the text strings and for producing a human interpretable statement about one or more of the events, each of the analyzers associated with one of the entities; and
- b) an interface for coupling the analyzers to an extraction tool acquiring the events from the architecture.

As argued above, Kleinman does not disclose or suggest, for example, handling text strings associated with events from electronic architecture. Hansen also does not disclose or suggest handling text strings associated with events from electronic architecture. As argued above, Hansen discloses a system for automatically interpreting a multi-threaded event log from a medical imaging device. Therefore, when combined, Kleinman and Hansen also do not teach or suggest each element of claim 15.

Claim 16 denotes that the entities comprise one or more of firmware, software, processors, architecture monitors, power monitors, cabinet monitors, and I/O drivers, and wherein the events comprise chassis logs from one or more of the firmware, software, processors, architecture monitors, power monitors, cabinet monitors, and

I/O drivers. As argued above, Kleinman nor Hansen do not disclose or suggest entities of electronic architecture and therefore cannot render claim 16 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Claim 17 recites an extraction tool coupled to the interface, the extraction tool extracting the events from the architecture, separating the events according to the entities, and transforming the events to one or more of the text strings. Kleinman does not disclose extracting events from an architecture. Further, neither Kleinman nor Hansen disclose or suggest separating events according to entities of the architecture. Therefore Kleinman combined with Hansen cannot render claim 17 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Reconsideration of claims 10-12 and 14-17 is requested.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman and Hansen in view of U. S. Patent Number 6,338,149 B1 to Ciccone (hereinafter “Ciccone”). Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 13 depends from claim 1 and recites utilizing a graphical user interface coupled to one or more of the analyzers. As argued above, Kleinman and/or Hansen do not disclose or suggest analyzing events from electronic architecture as required by claim 1. Ciccone discloses a change monitoring system for a computer system that includes programs for creating and managing a plurality of templates representative of the computer system. Ciccone does not teach or disclose analyzing events from electronic architecture as required by claim 1; it is also non-analogous art. Based on the foregoing, Kleinman, Hansen and Ciccone do not, in combination, teach or suggest the elements of claim 13.

Reconsideration of claim 13 is respectfully requested.

Claims 18 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman and Hansen in view of Bouchier. Respectfully we disagree.

Claim 18 recites the text strings comprise problem detail and chassis code. Claim 19 recites an embedded program executable to perform further analysis of the text strings. As argued above, Kleinman and/or Hansen do not disclose analyzing text strings associated with events from electronic architecture. Bouchier merely discloses that chassis logs “provide a means for alerting the user that something is wrong.” See

Bouchier col. 11 lines 46-47. Bouchier is therefore no more illuminating than the background of the immediate specification. But Bouchier also does not disclose or suggest processing text strings associated with the chassis logs, nor an embedded program executable to perform further analysis of the text strings. Kleinman, Hansen and Bouchier, alone or in combination, therefore do not render claims 18 and 19 obvious.

Reconsideration of claims 18 and 19 is respectfully requested.

Claim 20 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kleinman and Hansen in view of Bice. Respectfully we disagree.

As argued above, Bice discloses resolving messages from application components to backend systems. Bice is non-analogous art and should not be combined with Kleinman and Hansen. But, even when combined, Kleinman, Hansen and Bice do not teach the elements of claim 20 which depends from claim 15. Claim 20 recites the interface publishing the statement in one or more of computer memory, paper form, and email. To render claim 20 obvious, Kleinman, Hansen and Bice must, in aggregate, teach analyzing of text strings associated with electronic architecture, producing a human interpretable statement about one or more of the events and publishing the statement in one or more of computer memory, paper form and email. They do not and, therefore, cannot render claim 20 obvious.

Reconsideration of claim 20 is respectfully requested.

In view of the above arguments, we contend that claims 1-20 are allowable and request reconsideration.

A petition for a one-month extension of time is included herewith to extend the period of response to and including December 23, 2004. It is believed that no additional fees are due in connection with this amendment. If any fee is due, please charge Deposit Account No. 08-2025.

Respectfully submitted,

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